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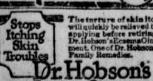
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IDLE IN EIGHT CITIES

Mayor's Emergency Committees Formed in 31 Municipalities.

20 MORE ORGANIZING

Harding and Hoover Get Pledges From Heads of Large Industries.

ARTHUR WOODS AT TASK

Conference on Unemployment Will Get Help of National Council of Catholic Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- The pations conference on unemployment to-morrow will start to whip into shape a general programme of permanent measures designed to combat involun tary idleness throughout the country and effect the return to normal of the nation's business and commerce.

Various subcommittees are scheduled to meet to-morrow and the full perial empire of Japan is at peace conference is to reassemble Tuesday.

While some of the committees have While some of the committees have virtually decided upon their recommendations for permanent measures, it is the opinion of conference officials that at least a week will be occupied in the study of the country's economic problems before action is taken upon the complete programme.

Upon reconvening the subcommittees are to receive an report from the execu-tive secretaries setting forth the prog-ress made toward relief of the unem-ployment situation under the emergency measures adopted by the conference.

Report on Work Accomplished.

The report, made public to-night, said:

The predominant object of the conference was to recommend and organize measures to meet the emergency situation during the winter. The preliminary recommendations and organization plans have had the following response in the seven days since their issue:

1. Mayor's emergency committees have been created and are actively at work in thirty-one cities on the lines of the conference plan of coordination of effort of all sections of the community, with more than a score of other cities reporting that organization is in process.

2. Conferences have been held during the last week by the President, Secretary Hoover and members of the conference with the heads of the great national industries, including railways, coal and shipping, from which have resulted definite steps undertaking to meet the emergency in many practical directions. The report, made public to-night, said:

which have resulted definite steps undertaking to meet the emergency in many practical directions.

3. The active participation of the great national commercial employers associations has been assured in definite organization of their branches throughout the country to assist the Mayors and to meet the situation generally. The United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Manufacturers Association, various regional and State associations have actively entered into the problem of organization and provision of work for the unemployed and assistance to the State and municipal authorities.

Cities Plan Public Works. 4. A number of cities have undertaken steps for the immediate advancement of local public works and for definite advancement of construction work in the community. Steps organized in this direction have been

formally reported from eight cittes.
5. An office has been set up and is
at work in Washington under Col.
Arthur Woods to continue the stimulation and coordination of national,
State and municipal agencies under
the general direction of the unem-

ployment conference.
6. As the result of experience gained in organization throughout the country during the last week and of suggestions received from many quarters, a large amount of material is now available for further develop-ment of emergency measures.

Vital questions affecting the industrial welfare of the nation will be up for the consideration of the conference. Comwelfare of the nation will be up for the consideration of the conference. Committees already have shaped recommendations involving readjustment of wages and prices, the open shop, repeal of the Adamson act and a declaration in favor of the railway funding bill. Other subjects to be studied by the committees include foreign trade, agriculture and the relation of credit to the country's economic structure.

Announcement of a programme of co-

Announcement of a programme of cooperation with Governors of States and
Mayors of cities in meeting the employment emergency was made to-night by
the National Council of Catholic Men.
Local organizations of the council
throughout the country and societies afliated with it have been requested of the by forming committees in every locese and parish.

MAINTENANCE SKIMPED TO MAKE RAIL PROFITS Executives Say Savings Mast Be Spent Later On.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- On practically omplete reports of business on main line raliconds in August the Association of Railway Executives finds betterment in earnings on the country's transporta-tion system has been due to akimping of expenditures on maintenance work, both on road beds and equipment. A

statement to-day said:
"Mainly by virture of this reduction,
which represents in a large measure the
failure to expend money which must
later be put into the properties, the railroads in August of this year were able to show a net operating income of \$90,-

to show a net operating income of \$90, 200,000. Had they spent the same amount for maintenance during that month that they spent for the same purpose in August, 1920, they would have had this August an operating deficit of \$60,890,000."

Total expenditures by class one railroads for August, 1921, on maintenance were estimated at \$132,000,000, or 43 per cent, less than maintenance expenditures of August, 1920.

ures of August, 1920. OTISVILLE TO INCORPORATE. Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—By a vote
of 54 to 31 at a special election yesterday
the village of Otisville, Orange county,
decided to incorporate. An election of
village officials will be held in a few

PUBLIC WORK TO AID JAPAN'S MOTIVES BASED ON PEACE, LEADERS SAY

Statement by the Premier,

Takashi Hara, the Premier of the

of the Selyu-kai party, which has been in power since September, 1918, ex-pressed the desire to make a statement for TRE NEW YORK HERALD without re-

plying directly to questions. His state-

"In regard to the Pacific convention

and the armament limitation the time is not yet mature enough to warrant publication of the Government plan be-yond what has already been published.

You may, however, emphasize the fact that the Japanese Government is de-

Viscount Taka-kira Kato, one of the

leaders of the Kensei-kai party, which

ness. Viscount Kato, who did not hes

"No weakness must be shown at th

Washington conference by the repre-sentatives of Japan," he said, "If the respect of the world is to be held."

was due to hostile propaganda dictated

was due to nostile propaganda dictated by jealousy and envy or trade ambi-tions the misapplied influence of mis-sionaries and the timidity of Japanese politicians (obviously the Hara minis-

try) who had not made any effort to

correct the erroneous impressions re-

garding Japanese ambitions.
Viscount Kato displayed considera

control over China.

ble asperity in denouncing the protest

ment is as follows:

conspicuously peaceful."

holdup.

Continued from First Page. but there was no authority with which

nese navy will adopt a most fair and just attitude at the Washington conference and will not spare its heartiest cooperation in order to help attain the lofty aim the President has in view. to negotiate for the purpose.

Japan has accordingly been compelled to follow precedent in international law in occupying a few points in the province until a legitimate Government might be established in Russia. This procedure is due to the duty of the Government to protect the sub-jects of its own country and to keep

the prestige of the State intact, and is of course a different thing from the maintenance of troops in Vladivostok 5. It is unthinkable that the United

States, a country whose traditional policy is one of justice, humanity and peace, and which has friendly relations with Japan, should assume a hostile attitude toward her vital in-terests. If the Government and people of the United States fully under stand Japan's legitimate interests and her ardent aspirations for the world's peace, especially for the peace of the Pacific and the Far East, and if with similar aspirations the United States sincerely exchange views with Japan I believe that the Pacific and Far Eastern problems will be solved in manner compatible with the interests

Questions Submitted to Kato.

The questions addressed by me to his Excellency Admiral Baron Kato, Imperial Minister of the Navy, were

Japanese Government in setting aside ns for the support of the navy is 2. Would the abandonment of the

cided on by your department, expose the imperial empire to the possible danger of an attack from the navies

3. Would you care to say whether reports that under the direction of the imperial Japanese navy, certain Japanese possessions in the Pacific (notably the Bonin Islands) and territory mandated to Japan have been actually fortified (or are to be) ar justified by the facts?

4. Do you regard the assignment by the United "tates Government of its most important sea units as involving any menace to Japanese interests in Asiatic or Pacific waters?

5. Do you favor the negotiation of agreements between the most impor-tant sea powers of the world, as sug-gested by President Harding of the United States Government, and t what extent should it be carried out?

Secretary Kato's Response.

The replies made by the Secretary of the imperial navy were as follows: 1. The Japanese Government and people yield to none in wishing peace. Obviously, however, all countries, ir-respective of their national resources, respective of their national resources, must first and foremost see to their self-preservation. Lacking the means of self-protection, a country must exist at the mercy of other countries, and such existence would be precarious in-

Japan prides herself on a history o over two thousand five hundred years of perfect independence and her people are conscious of the great responsi-bility which that precious heritage lays upon their shoulders.

The Imperial navy, while by no means preparing against any particu-lar country, cannot lose sight of its paramount duty of protecting the na-tion against possible foreign aggres-sion. That is the sole motive and aim of the naval policy of Japan. That our naval appropriation for the cur-rent year had to amount to the high figure of 500,000,000 yen is much to be regretted, but it was necessitated by the requirements of national security

2. As stated above, the Imperial navy has no imaginary enemy in view and its function is purely defensive. But for the purposes of efficient deto the naval strength which Powers are able to send to the Far East. From that standpoint it would be clearly imprudent for the Japanese navy to alter its eight-eight programme of construction without re-

gard to other navies.

3. Fortifications on the Bonin Islands are now in course of construction, but they are not under the jurisdiction of the navy, but that of the army. No fortifications have been erected or are under contemplation on the islands assigned to Japan under the system. It is prohibited by the Versailles Treaty

to fortify these islands.
4. The despatch by the United States of a powerful fleet to the Pacific is not a matter for Japan to pass any

5. It goes without saying that Japan would welcome a naval agreement among the naval Powers. The Japa-

Japan's Attitude Analysed

IN another article, to be published to-morrow, Mr. Seibold discusses what he has found to be the real attitude of Japan toward the United States as a re-sult of the Far Eastern problems. The facts that he developed in his quest for information ex-plain the agitation in Japan when President Harding issued the in-vitations to the armament con-

diplomatic affairs which are not of concern to the ordinary citizen, the business relations between the United States and Japan are constantly expanding and bringing the two nations closer."

Baron Shibusawa's Views.

Baron Ei-ich Shibusawa is almost as well known in the United States as he is in his own country. termined to attend the proposed con-ference with all sincerity because they in modern business methods and an I do not belie bow to the conviction that the realizarelations between the United States the peace and welfare of the world. The maintenance of peace in the Far East has been the constant aim of the "Well. I think the

East has been the constant and the Japanese nation. It is true that Japan has sometimes laid herself open with it. Perhaps because Japan has not made her position exactly clear, not made her position exactly clear, tion of foreign Powers in regard to her policy toward the Far East, but since possibly because her critics do not want to understand it. There are two the establishment of the present ministry the country's attitude has been groups in Japan which hold opposite views regarding China; one favors the attitude of Big Brother; the other is what you Western people might call an aggressive group desirous of exis opposed to the Hara administration, ting instead of developing China.

as well as one of the most influential men in Japan, replied to questions submitted to him with extreme frank-I believe there are more people in the first group than in the second. "China has stood still while Japan has learned from Europe and America, and all of her tendencies are pro-gressive. The Chinese have been led itate to express his disapproval of the policy of the Government, was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Saionji bad advisers to despise and envy Certain elements in China have Cabinet and as such negotiated the treaty with China, which has been described as the "twenty-one points resorted to calumnies against Japan designed to create suspicion about

every Japanese proposal.
"There is no question that the immigration question in California has caused friction between the United and Japan. The early emi-Asked as to what he attributed for-elgn criticism of policies Viscount Kato replied that to some extent it grants from Japan to the United States did not go there because they wanted to go but were invited by the Ameri-cans. It was perfectly natural that to the United States in large numbers until they aroused the resentment of the trades union leaders and politiof the Chinese Government against the "twenty-one points agreement," all of which it had signed with the exception of group 5, on the advice of the United States Government, because that commitment would have given Japan political as well as economic control ever China. the Washington conference there will come some mutual confidence and respect which dishonest politicians and

stroy."
Admiral Baron Uriu, who was a fellow student of Secretary of War Weeks at Annapolis, and who returned "There is no such thing as the Weeks at Annapolis, and who returned twenty-one points," said Viscount in August from a reunion of his class, Kato, "and if the critics will take the was extremely optimistic when I talked trouble to read the treaty which the to him about the Washington confer-Chinese Government signed at Pekin en

on May 25, 1915, they will immediately Replying to questions addressed to him, Junnosuke Inouye, the governor of the Imperial Bank of Japan, expressed the opinion that despite "natural controversies over political and ful man in the world appreciates the

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bow to the conviction that the realiza-tion of armament limitation is really When I asked him what influences a broad step toward the promotion of had contributed to the impairment of the other hand, it will sweep aside some of the misunderstandings and

that now disturb the world."

General Horiuchi is one of the
Japanese publicists who believes that England was responsible for suggest-ing the Washington disarmament proj-

England, for various reasons, cannot protest against the expansion policy of the United States. This is the reason why Japan should utilize the forthcoming disarmament conference to move the danger of American domination from the earth. Japan is bound by her duty to propose limitation of armament because America by her aggressive policy has forfeited the right to do so. It is true that the Americans are always clamoring for justice and peace, but their actions give the lie to their protestations. American policy is based on territorial

Yukio Ozaki, who was Minister of Justice in the Okuma Cabinet, told me that he believed the apprehension of the Japanese people regarding the conference was unfounded.

"The people are mistaken to-day as they were at the time Commodore Perry came in 1853 to open up Japan to foreign commerce," he said. "and they will find it out. Some of our peo-ple believe America has come forward with proposals for disarmament purely the trades union leaders and point the trades union leaders and point clans. That resentment has been both senseless and unreasonable, and has for selfish aims and suspect her motives. They will awake to learn that tives. They will awake to learn that caused our people to keenly resent, because for sixty years America was our good friend. I hope that out of our good friend. I hope that out of the weil and suspect her more than a first since and that we are on the eve of a new world that we are on the eve of

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